Thus bold and brilliant men relieve the or-

The Hartford Courant says: "The Presi-

dent has again shown his nice sense of decorum

in giving order for the payment of appropriate

and generous public honors to the memory of

The accepted custom is, when an ex-member of a Cabinet dies, for the department with which he was connected in life to take appro-

priate official notice of the death, and to drape

he building with badges of mourning for thirty

days. These becoming testimonials of respect

uve long been observed in Washington, and

they do not depend upon the discretion of the

In the present case the President was more

han two thousand miles distant from the cap-

dinary toll of a laborious profession.



TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1883.

Amusements To-day. Ammerments Te-day.

Bully's Thentre-Heart and Hand, SF, M.

Grand Opera House-Lights o' London, SF, M.

Buddeen Higure Thentre-The Rajah, S50 F, M.

Buddeen Higure Thentre-The Rajah, S50 F, M.

Buddeen Higure Higgs SF, M.

Jonner's Palace Hissie Heatt-Variety, 2 and SF, M.

Plant Thentre-Francesco Da Ripnin, SF, M.

Window Thentre-Carrois, SF, M.

Window Thentre-Carrois, SF, M.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN. in med to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

### Light in Dark Places.

The letters from Gen. GABFIELD, JAMES 8. BLAINE, THOMAS C. PLATT and others, rinted, elsewhere, corroborate much that has been revealed by Senator Dorsky. It seems that Gen. GARFIELD esteemed the ex-Senator so highly that he was unwilling to write his letter of acceptance without counselling with him.

The letters also throw new light upon the campaign in Indiana in 1880, Gen. GARFIELD wrote to Gov. JEWELL on July 19 of that year that " Mr. New had made an important side [the italics are the General's] arrangement with reference to the campaign there." GARFIELD strongly endorsed it. What the 'side arrangement" was is indicated in Mr. New's correspondence. In writing to Gov. JEWELL on Aug. 30 he says: " That Wabash road matter is of very great importance, and I am glad you accomplished so much. I hope that you can be equally successful in our other roads. Secretary Sherman is a director in Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne. Wonder if he would help us. Gould can control a couple lof railroads), and the Cleveland parties, DEVERAUX and HURLBURT, two others. GARFIELD con work the Cleveland people." These words are significant, in view of the car loads repeaters seen by Senator Foots-SINE and others en route to various points in Indiana. They are made more significant by Senator THOMAS C. PLATT, who wrote to Dorsey: "I will enclose a letfer to RUTTER [now President of the New York Central Railroad, and you can see him. If he refuses, call upon Mr. BLANCHARD of the Erie, who will do all you ask." These expressions certainly indicate that the Republican candidate for President, as well as the National Republican Executive Committee, knew how a portion of the \$400,000 thrown into Indiana was to be spent.

There seems to have been a struggle for the vast sums of money raised to buy the success of the National Republican ticket. STEWART L. WOODPORD and the Rev J. R. THOMAS wanted \$50,000 in West Virginia, Senator John F. Lewis of Virginia appealed for \$50,000 for that State, Mr. BLAINE made a plaintive cry for Maine, and Gov. FORTER and RICHARD SMITH asked for \$50,000 in Ohio. Mr. SMITH advised that two-thirds of this sum be reserved for use at the polls on election day. Dorsey has already asserted that this was done in Indiana. While the repeaters were hard at work other voters were bought at the polls like sheep in a

That Gen. HANCOCK was defeated by the use of large sums of money, illegally ex-pended in Indiana and elsewhere with the knowledge of Gen. GARFIELD and the managers of his campaign, no longer admits of a doubt. It is proved by the letters of the managers themselves.

The Republican party must go!

# Matthews, Gould, and McLean.

Mr. JAY GOULD is known as a successful and bold operator in stocks, and as a manager of railroad combinations. But he is also an astute diplomatist. His recent correspondence with Mr. WASHINGTON MCLEAN, in regard to the appointment of STANLEY MATTHEWS to the Supreme Court, shows Mr. Goven to be a firm believer in the faith of TALLEYRAND, that words were intende to conceal thoughts.

The letters of these ingenuous correspondents are respectively dated the 28th and the 31st of July, but they were not given to the public until the 24th of August, after the lapse of nearly a month. They refer to a scandal two years old, which is familiar to the country, and which has been repeated and emphasized by the organ of the Administration at Washington, in a way to attract the most serious attention of all parties.

It will naturally be asked why notice of the charge has been delayed so long, when it was the duty of Judge Matthews first of all to demand a prompt and thorough investigation, and of Mr. GOULD to set himself right, if he could. We are not called upon to answer that question, or to give any explana tion for a silence which, to say the least of it, is most extraordinary.

Mr. McLean alleges "that New York newspapers charge that you [Gould] agreed to subscribe a large sum to the GARPIELD election fund upon a bargain with GARFIELD that he would, if elected President, send to the Senate the name of STANLEY MATTHEWS to fill a vacancy occasioned by any resignation, death, or otherwise in the Supreme Court."

Now, Mr. McLean knows that this charge has been specifically and positively made by STEPHEN W. Dorsey, lately Secretary of the National Republican Committee and the confidential friend and adviser of Gen. GAR PIRLD. It does not rest upon the assertions of any "New York newspapers." Therefore, when Mr. McLEAN thought proper to bring the subject before the public, he might have point. That course, perhaps, would have required a change in the date of his letter, for Dorsey's most important revelation on this subject was printed in THE SUN of the 9th of August, fifteen days before the McLean letter appeared in print.

Mr. Gould answers: "I had no bargain or understanding with Gen. GARFIELD of any sort, directly or indirectly." This statement may be technically true, and yet be an eva sion of the actual truth concerning this untter. It is alleged there was a trusted intermediary, with authority to represent Gar-PIPLO in the negotiation, and that a paper passed reciting its conditions in terms understood between the high contracting parties.

But Mr. GOULD does not confine himself strictly to answering the preconcerted ques-He volunteers testimony. "My acquaintance," says he, "with Mr. MATTHEWS was not intimate; indeed, now that I write I remember that it was at your [McLean's] own personal solicitation after his nomination, that I asked Mr. PLUMB by an open tele-

gram to aid, if consistent, in his confirmation." When the THURMAN act calling the Pacific railroads to account was under consideration in the Senate, Mr. GOULD and Mr. HUNTING-TON passed most of the winter at Washing-STANLEY MATTHEWS was the leading opponent of that measure in the Senate, and was seen in frequent conference with these chiefs of the Pacific corporations. He | garding it. The ability of the Quarantine

did all that attorneys usually do for rich employers, and he made the impression on the Senate, and on the country, that he was not only intimate with GOULD, but that he stood n a close business relation to him and his associates on that occasion.

It was because of the conduct of MATTHEWS at that time that opposition was raised against his confirmation; and his course on the bench since then has in every way justified it. Mr. Gould's certificate, even it were not qualified, would not help MATTHEWS in the public estimation. The corporation Senators who voted for him knew

they were voting for a corporation Judge. When Mr. McLean next tries his hand on this subject we would commend to his attention the following extract from an interview with STEPHEN W. Dorsey, revised by Mr. Dorsey's own hand, and in every sense his proper and responsible utterance:

" I say categorically that Garriero promised the two great monopolists in New York, Jay Gould and C. P. HUNTINGTON, that STANLEY MATTHEWS should go at the earliest opportunity upon the Supreme bench, and he agreed if the vacancy occurred before he was innugu rated that he would see to it that Haves made the appointment. These interested parties, who seemed anxious to control the Supreme bench, promised the GARTIELD campaign fund \$100,000. They paid their money and they got their man."

" Do you speak of your own knowledge?" "'Why, of course; and I hardly think the parties t that arrangement will make any denial. It is absoluted true."

· How do you know this money was paid?' "'One of the most eminent men in New York brought it to me in Indiapapolis."

interesting subject.

" Mr. THOMAS C. PLATT! " Since you name him, he was the man." The correspondence of Mr. McLean and Mr. Gould is very far from disposing of this

### Gen. Crook's Captives.

The publication of Gen. Chook's letter to Adjt.-Gen. DRUM, upon the treatment of the Chiricahua prisoners, is not to be regarded as indicating that a change of policy is under consideration, against which Gen. Crook feels bound to protest. On the contrary, the terms of the memorandum of agreement drawn up and signed by Secretaries LINCOLN and TELLER put the Chiricahua prisoners under the charge of the military authorities. while the assignment of Capt. CRAWFORD to command at San Carlos, at a date subsequent to that of Gen. CROOK's letter, practically carries out the agreement. The occasion of Gen. Crook's communication was simply the transmission to him of the correspondence neld by the Governor of Chibuahua and the Mexican Minister with the State Department, in reference to punishing the captives.

Nevertheless, the comment made by Gen CROOK upon this correspondence so clearly states the position assumed by him as to possess much interest, while it will doubtles also have a good effect on the Mexican authorities in satisfying them of the justice and wisdom of his policy. Gen. CROOK's position is that the punishment of the prisoners for past misdeeds would be an act of perfidy and bad faith. This being so, the question ought to be settled, although Gen. CROOK properly adds the practical consideration that this act of perfldy would prevent the other hostiles from surrendering, and would deliver not only Arizona and New Mexico, but Sonora and Chihuahua, to the horrors of another Indian war.

In his official report of the Sierra Madre campaign, Gen. CROOK did not say in exact words that he had guaranteed immunity from punishment as the condition of surren der: and some expressions in that document may even have led to the opposite interpre tation. Thus, in giving an account of his interviews with the Apache chiefs, after his capture of their camp, Gen. Chook uses the

following language: , "HIXKONYNO and all the chiefs at last fairly begged t be taken back to San Carlos. I replied that they were seking a great deal, that I had no power to put them on he reservation, and I could not close my even to th atrocities of which they had been guilty. Many of the Americans wanted their band rooted out, and that if I took them to San Carlos no doubt a cry would be raised or their blood. HIERONYNO and the others then said We give ourselves up; do with us as you please.' They begged me to remain where I was for a few days longer.

At all events, Gen. CROOK now puts the matter beyond doubt by distinctly declaring that "they surrendered with the understanding on their part that their past misdeeds would not be punished provided they behaved themselves in the future."

It might be urged that since Gen. CROOK was not specifically empowered to conclude a peace on any terms he might choose, with out reference to the President, the latter could set aside the implied agreement of protection, on the ground that the military commander had exceeded his authority There would be precedents for such a cours in previous instances of disavowing compacts made with Indians. This conduct, however, would be base and shameful, since to the red men distinctions between civil and military authority, under such circumstances, are usually meaningless. The soldier who conquers them in the field has, according to their notions, sufficient authority to dispose of his captives, and a failure on his part to perform any assurance that he gives them

cannot fail to be regarded as treachery. Whether Gen. CROOK's policy is the sound one, time only can show. But if long experience and great success in dealing with the Indians count for anything, neither the Governor of Chihuahua nor Secretary TELLER can afford to ignore his declaration that he is "firmly convinced that if the present prisoners are treated with good faith, not only will the renegades now in the mountain return, but also that neither country will hereafter have any reason to complain of depredations or outrages from them." Indeed. the positive and unqualified way in which Gen. CROOK almost guarantees the future made his inquiry of Mr. Gould directly to the good behavior of Indians hitherto set down as incorrigibly victous has always been striking. He stakes his professional reputation on the achievement of a result which is habitually set down as impossible, and his method is to substitute humanity and good faith for a policy of reckless revenge.

A Healthy Summer Nearly Over. The summer which is now drawing to a lose Saturday is the first of Septemberhas been one of unusual comfort and remarkable health in New York. There are several thousand more children alive in the city than there would have been if the diseases of summer had been as prevalent as they commonly are in the months of June, July, and August.

The mertality last week was about what it is at other seasons of the year when there is no epidemic and the health of the city is at a fair average. And throughout August the experience has been the same. It has not been a sickly mouth, even as compared with the healthiest months of the winter and spring

Contagious diseases are very few. We have had no touch of the cholera, whose coming was so much dreaded, and are not at all likely to suffer from it this year. Neither as yellow fever invaded New York, and the city has been so free from it, even in the years when it was most destructive at the South, that there are no longer any fears re-

officers and of the Health Department to keep imported epidemics out of New York has been demonstrated pretty thoroughly, and we should only have reason to be alarmed as to them if we distrusted our health authorities, as now, happily, we have no ocnegligence could let them in.

But even the diseases peculiar to summer in New York—diarrhocal diseases—have been far less prevalent and less fatal during this fortunate season than in ordinary years. They are now carrying off scarcely as many people in a week as in summers past they have killed in a day. The mortality among young children has been reduced until it is not much above the average of the colder seasons. The visiting physicians of the Health Department report that the children of the crowded districts are in exceptionally good health for the summer, and their parents have passed through June, July, and August with more comfort than they have known for many years past at the same season. Of sultry, oppressive, stifling dog-day weather, when the air seems to have lost its vitality, we have had almost none during this August. With scarcely at exception the nights have been cool, and the breezes after sundown refreshing and con-

We are, therefore, not surprised to learn that the number of deaths during the twentyfour hours ending at noon on Sunday was the smallest for an August day which we have had in five years. And the weather we are now having is likely to keep the mortal ity down. With fairly clean streets and ordinarily efficient health administration. there is no reason why our death rate should be higher than at the most favored seasons of the year.

This exceptional healthfulness of the city and most agreeable weather will soon draw back to town the vast majority of those who felt it necessary to be absent during the summer. In their hearts they are longing to get home, and they will gladly seize a good excuse for returning. The crowd of strangers which the early fall brings in will begin to flil up the hotels within a few weeks, and before September is over New York will be as active and as populous as ever.

## Union Among Democrats.

Mr. HUBERT O. THOMPSON is clearly right when he says he will favor no union on the local ticket here in New York the result of which would be the nomination of particular candidates simply because they were insisted on by one of the organizations. But why cannot the several factions unite upon firstrate men?

The County Democracy certainly is well provided with good candidates; Tammany Hall can present names of men whose fitness is beyond question; and we believe even the Irving Hall organization contains many worthy citizens. The three divisions could make up a ticket which would be worthy of the support of every Democrat.

Of course the Republicans, at the mere prospect of Democratic harmony, cry out that it is to be promoted by an unholy greed for the spoils of office, and proclaim, as to each faction of the Democracy, that its leaders have abandoned their principles for the sake of plunder. But they talk very differently about Republican harmony. A few mouths ago the Stalwarts and the Half Breed faction were as bitterly hostile as the County Democracy and Tammany Hall have ever been, and yet no Republican newspaper de nounces the Half Breeds or the Stalwarts because they are trying to make peace so as to present a more formidable front to the Democratic attack.

We know it is said that Tammany Hall is not a Democratic organization, and that its adherents should be kept out of the councils of the party. Nobody has ever disapproved many of the methods of that faction more emphatically than we have. After its effort to defeat Gov. Robinson, the Democrats of the State might well have refused ever again to recognize Tammany as belonging to the Democracy. But they saw fit to do otherwise. They admitted Tammany to the Convention last year, and they can hardly now refuse to regard the Tammany men as Democrats. Their wool may not be as white, but

they still belong to the flock. Because men are Democrats, however, it loes not by any means appear to follow that they are brothers. There is not much fraternal feeling just now between the several factions in New York. We do not want to foster friendship between them, at the sacrifice of any principle or if union would result in putting inferior candidates before the people; but we would call everybody's atten-

ion to three points: First.-The last State Convention evidently hoped and expected that the factions would come to some agreement among themselves as appears from the language of the resolution then adopted. Have they really made any earnest effort thus to agree? Has not each rather sought to promote its own as cendancy?

Secondly-Harmony is impossible if each division of the party insists upon sitting down on the others.

Thirdly-Without harmonious action on the part of the Democratic voters in this city in support of a first-rate local ticket, better than any the Republicans can put into the field, the success of the State ticket will be imperilled and the Democracy will be weakened for the great contest of next year.

In their political forecasts, so far as this State is concerned, the Republicans can discern only two rays of hope-the possibility of Democratic divisions, and the possibility that the Democrate may nominate unfit men. If wise counsels prevail both these hopes will prove deceitful

## Sharp Talk to Judges.

One of the most effective thrusts in Judge BLACK's admirable argument before the Electoral Commission in the Florida case was suggested by a famous remark attributed to Chief Justice Marshall. "One of the gentlemen who spoke yesterday," said Mr. Black, "repeated what had been said by Judge MARSHALL, and which I am glad he did. We have heard it before, but it cannot be told too often, for it contains a very wholesome moral. The Judge said to a counsellor who was addressing him that Judge of the Supreme Court was presumed to know something. I hope that no decision which you may make in this case will repel that presumption."

This is going very near the line where respect for a judicial tribunal ends and contempt of court begins. It reminds us of what REJOICE NEWTON, a well-known member of the Worcester county bar, once said to the full bench of the Supreme Court of Mas sachusetts, when the great and severe Chie Justice Shaw presided over that tribunal "May it please your Honors," said Mr. New-TON, "I have the greatest respect for the opinions of this Court, except-except in a

few gross cuses." A story is told of TOM MARSHALL of Kentucky that he once spoke of a ruling on a certain trial as without parallel "since PONTIUS PILATE presided on the trial of CHRIST. This struck the Judge as rather disrespectful, and he imposed a fine upon the lawyer,

who protested against it most carnestly. "I confess, your Honor," said Mr. MARSHALL, "that what I said was a little hard on Pox-TIUS PILATE, but this is the first occasion in the history of Kentucky jurisprudence that to speak disrespectfully of PONTIUS PILATE has been declared contempt of court."

THE WANDERING GOVERNMENT. Text for a Sermon which Any One can

others, more or less that he has a good time, and to stand between him and hotel bills whenever there are any. French will leave the moment Judge Folger returns. For some time that official has complained that he had to stay at home. If he cleared out John C. New would run the department, and that was what Folger did not want.

Gen. Arthur left Washington intending to be at Newport early in September. The Dispatch is supposed to be somewhere on the coast with the President's daughter, sister, and other relatives and their friends. She is to appear in New York harbor at the proper moment, and take the President to Newport. Chandler with the Tallapoosa, and French in a revenue cutter, besides the President and his social party, are expected to make it lively along the New England coast.

Mr. Arthur is the last of the Republican Presidents. His course presents a striking contrast to that of Mr. Buchanan, the last Democratic President, Miss Lane, Mr. Buchanan's niece, was the lady of the White House. The following letter, addressed to her by President Buchanan, explains itself:

I am sarry to find that your excursion to West Point on the Harrier Lane has been made the subject of newspanic with the subject of newspanic was the lady of the White House. The following letter, addressed to her by President Buchanan, explains itself:

I am sarry to find that your excursion to West Point on the Harrier Lane has been made the subject of newspanic was the lady of the White House. The following letter, and present and the parties of president was a fair time shall have elapsed it is my purpose to cause general orders to be issued by the Treasury and Naval Department to stop the practice. ital, pleasuring and fishing in the wilds of the ellowstone country. He is attended by the secretary of War, the Lieutenant-General of he Army, and a select party of companions, They travel with the best outfit of horses, mules, guides, guards, and equipage, with supplies gathered from the pick of the frontie posts, some of them transported a thousand miles, and all paid for from the army appropri-

The President had no more to do with giving order for the payment of public honors to the had, who is reported by the cable to have been one of a number who assisted at a dinner to Mr. WINDOM in London.

The Russian Government is sending out to the world official despatches about its efforts to suppress the anti-Jewish riots. We are now saured that in queiling the riot at Ekaterinoslav the troops killed twenty-eight of the as-sailants of the Jews, and that both the police and troops are acting with energy against the loters in other places. It thus appears that the Czar desires to give mankind to understand that he is trying to do his duty in this matter; yet we fear outsiders will say that if he were as anxious to defend the Jews as he is to crush the Nihilists, there would be fewer anti-Jewish riots in his dominions. There has evidently been widespread destruction of Jewish prop-

erty throughout Russia.

We have to-day further bad news about the Jows from Hungary. An anti-Jewish mob of peasants has fallen upon the Jews at Egerszeg: but the troops there are evidently operating upon the rioters in a way that must quickly

Neither the penalty of expulsion recently nflicted for hazing at West Point nor the equal everity with which this offence has in former years been treated at Annapolis has wholly radicated it among the naval cadets, if the stories brought back by the Constellation and Dale, on their return from their practice trips, are true. The stupid and often barbarous cuscom of hazing seems to be kept alive at the two academies mainly by the notion that it is sumbent on cadets of the present day to do as their predocessors have done. It is a cowardly practice, almost invariably involving the atack of many upon one.

The young King of Spain has made a speech to the cavalry regiment which took part in the ate revolt. His speech came after the execution of several of the cavalrymen, who had been tried by court martial and shot by their comrades. The speech must have been very elo-quent and powerful, for it touched the lately rebellious cavalrymen so deeply that, accord ing to the official despatch, they "cheered him eartlly." After this remarkable experience his Majesty would do well to try the effects of his oratory upon all his regiments-infantry. cavalry, and artillery. If he can establish then all in loyalty to the crown upon a rhetorical oasis his throne will stand more securely than it stood before the executions began.

Iroquois's performance to-day will show it his defeat on Saturday was due to the superi ority of the victorious horse or to impolitic riding. The people who backed the Derby winner naturally blame the jockey. But it was noticeable on Saturday that few of the knowing sportsmen bet on Iroquois. It seemed incredible to them that a horse should win a race on English turf in June, endure the hardships of a sea voyage, and be in condition for the Monmouth Stakes in August.

If SAMS KEE and WAH, MOYS WING and DOCK, and MOR TOM, the five Chinamen imprisoned in New Jersey, who claim that the cutting off of their queues when they were admitted into the jail was illegally severing them from religious privileges, could maintain this point in their suit, there might be queer changes in prison management. We should perhaps, find some convicts professing Quaker proclivities who would insist on wearing their hats when they pleased, and Shaker burglars needing to dance religious ilgs. Anti-organ Presbyterians might cry sloud for a chaplain who would preach to them against organ music, while the Seventh Day Baptists would probably sweep the penitentiaries by a tremendous majority, as a large portion of the inmates would develop conscientious scruples against working on Saturday.

It was reported that HANLAN, at the Point of Pines race, last Friday, announced that he would row in no more regattas this season. It turns out, however, that his objection is to open regattas in which there are more than starters. His ground doubtless is that where there are many contestants there is proportionally greater danger of fouling, greater odds of advantage in the position drawn, and, above all, an increased liability that a mailclous parsman can successfully de vote himself to breaking down some one disliked competitor, though ruining his own pros pects in the pace which he forces. As HANLAN has already won a great deal of money this season by rowing, he can afford to choose what races he will enter. That he is not, however, to wholly put aside his cars is evident from his engagement at Carlton Place next week, and ifter that at Cincinnati. It will remembered, also, that besides the Lachine negotiations with COURTNEY, the Richfield Springs people have offered a purse of \$1,000 for a contest between COURTNEY and the champion.

The permission granted to SITTING BULL and four of his comrades to attend the Des Moines fair does not indicate that the Teton chief's recent accusation of drunkenness against his Senatorial visitors is regarded as an unpardonable offence. Possibly this per aission, though it has been announced since the queer performance at Standing Rock, was accorded earlier; at all events, it has not been revoked, and no doubt the people of Des Moine. yould protest against having their prospective show sacrificed to the wrath of Senator LOGAN.

The winners of the first prize in the competitive drill of the Templars at San Francisc stonished their rivals and the public by seecting from the rich rewards provided the one that was commonly esteemed the fourth in value. Was this a knightly act of courtesy and self-denial, recalling legends of combined superiority in the field and humility of spirit in the days of chivairy? Well, the De Molay encampment had practical reasons for choosing the miners' vase instead of the onyx column which some critics had pronounced to be worth a thousand dollars more.

Kansas, from present appearances, now to be made as hot for both MITCHELL and SLADE as Missouri was made for the M the Governor of the former State has undera prize fight, the combatants and their trainers may have to pick up their sponges and sand-bags again and once more go West.

Presch. WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Secretary Folger will soon be at his post again. His journey through the Northwest has been pleasant. Or reaching Chicago he was subjected to some inconvenience. Wishing to take a cruise through Lakes Michigan and Superior, he found no Government craft with accommodations for his party. The only revenue cutter on those waters was already on Lake Superior in he service of another junketing official. Senator Conger and others were having a good time in Aside from this disappointment, Secretary

Folger has had a good time, partly at his own expense. He has been a deadhead on all the railroads, like the other Cabinet officers and high Government officials. A deadnead, with friends to take him in charge whenever he stops, can travel a great way and spend a small amount of money. If he be an official, others, more or less dependent on his favor, may be trusted to see that he has a good time, and to stand between him and hotel bills when-

This letter marks where the country left off under Democratic rule. The Executive hand of the Government now wanders over the country and floats on the scart public expense. Public business is virtually at a standatill, while officials of every grade take their vacation at full pay, and many of them at the cost of the Government besides.

# WILLIAM S. HOLMAN.

Leading Republican Journal Finds his Too Close-fisted for a President. From the Albany Evening Journal,

Doubtless this Holman has served a good irpose in Congress, too, in the sense that the deacon the church who doesn't believe in having an organ, or the viliage trustee who obstinately fights every proposition to repair the old sidewalks or get a new lamp for the park, is sometimes a useful brake upon his more progressive associates. But to pretend to find in such a man the type of what the republic wants in its Executive chair is ridiculous. The American people are not close fisted, and they have less liking for the chronic grambler about expenses than any other people in the world. They can see that a cheese paring hunks, whose sole idea of use fulness is to shout "No!" whenever a vote is taken on spending any money, may be of value as a modifying and restraining influence in a large body of men charged with the duty of regulating expenses, and in a spirit of large philosophy they overlook the harm he does in indi-vidual cases in consideration of the good he is supposed to do in a general way. But they laugh out of court any serious proposition to make him President

## A Loading Democratic Journal Takes a Different View.

From the Hartford Times. Mr. Holman is a true patriot, and he has shown that he possesses some, at least, of the essential qualifications of a statesman. One of the most essential of these is the capacity to perceive the necessity of strict honesty and economy in the Government, and the hon-est firmness to strike for that cause, every time, whether

he blow hits friend or fee.

Our readers will remember that Mr. Holman has been pointed out more than once in these columns, before his name had been mentioned in connection with the Presidency, as the one man above all others who decryed special honor for the great sums he has saved to the Treasury by his vigilant, solitary, individual watch and guard amid the wildest impulses of the House, in the closing hours of session after session, to squander

he people's money.

He is well called "the Watchdor of the Treasury," for no buildog or mastif ever guarded with more deter-nined fidelity his master's exposed and endangered property. His firmness and honesty have saved millions on millions from the clatches of the robber ring mon and the lobby; and his fidelity, through all these years, o the cause of honcety and economy, deserves some recognition at the hands of the country.

Other qualities are needed, in addition, to make a thoroughly good and satisfactory President, and these, very likely, Mr. Holman possesses. At any rate, after all these years of reckless extravagance at Wash which would have been still worse but for Mr. Helman' vigilant and unflinching stand against it, the people of the Inited States will be inclined to take kindly to the man who, single handed, has by his intelligent and persistent use of parliamentary rules saved to the Treasury so great an aggregate from the clutches of the spoilers.

A Republican View of the Situation. ROCHESTER, Aug. 27 .- So far as the State et is concerned, the sensible Republicans of the in-or do not expect much benefit from the divisions of he Democrats in the city. They are looking to see the old programme carried out once more, viz. three full sets of delegates from the city to the State Cor representing the County Democracy, Tammany Hall, and Irving Hall, and after there has been something of breeze in the Convention a portion of each will be admitted, all agreeing to support the State ticket.

So much for the State officers. But if the Democratic factions in the city fall to unite on local nominations.

the up-country Republicans believe that their party will gain in the city a couple of Senators at least and four or five Assemblymen. They hope in this way to save the Legislature, or at any rate the Sennte, which is like ly to be close, even if the city Democrats all pull to

This is the view which the thinking Republicans in the rural districts take of the situation. There are those who talk loudly of electing the State officers. But they are mostly sanguine Half Breeds. The inflexible Stalvarts take a less hopeful survey of affairs. Few of sear in mind that sudden and unexpected changes sometimes occur in New York politics.

### Mr. McDonald Criticised in a Leading Democratic Journal. From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

He does not possess any of the elements of courageous leadership. He is not alcader of men at all. He is an amiable, voluptuous, successful lawyer. He has not decision of character, hates to antagonize any body, and you might just as well elect Mr. Pickwick President of the United States as Joe McDonald, for any good he will do himself or the country. Gov. Bradford's Gold Knee Buckles.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I see that Commodore William Bradford Whiting, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Bradford Union Association, has with-

rawn from that association. That was the first time lever knew there was such an association. If there is any history of who the real lineal descendants of Gov. Villiam Bradford are I never have seen it. There is an William Bradford are I never have seen it. There is an heirloom in our family known for a bundred and fifty years. It consists of a pair of gold alone or know buckles said to have been worn or owned by dow. William Bradford. The story about the buckles as told by my grandfather was that they were to be kept in the family gold presented to the oldest William Bradford of each succeeding generation. My grandfather's name was William Bradford. He removed to Michigan from the State of New York about fifty years ago. Is there mything known about the silver or knee buckles of the Governor, and what it known about his estate?

Battle Creek, Mich., Aug. 27.

Charles Bradvoro. BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Aug. 27.

# Cheap Land on Long Island.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You speak of land on Long Island which can be had for the ow price of \$5 per lot, or farm land for \$10 to \$15 per Will you kindly inform an old reader through your olumns where this land is situated, and oblige. Yours espectfully. Try the county of Suffolk.

### Ilis Revenge. From the Wall Street Dally News

They were riding up from the Wall Street Ferry in a bia. He lifted his hat to her in a gingerly manner, and she lowed with the coldness of an iceberg.

Enow her? acked a man at his chow.

Enow her? acked a man at his chow.

And what?

"And what?"

"And what?"

"And she gave me the bonuce. She said she loved me but she could not endure the thought of a struggle with a French Satand tapestry Brussed carpets. I went forth a creahed man, but revenge is mine?

"Why, her father put \$150,000 in a summer hotel, and the company hasn't made chough to pay the wages of the nead walter?"

UNDERGROUND TELEGRAPH WIRES.

The Work of a Committee which Prop-to Be Away with the Pole System. Notwithstanding the fact that the Western Union Telegraph Company is not represented in the General Committee on Under ground Communication which has been formad in this city, there is a very formidable array of electrical interests combined to solve the problem of removing from the streets and buildings the unsightly, if not dangerous, poles and wires which now cover the lower part of the city as with a vast spider's web. Citizens loudly complain of the injury to the roofs of buildings caused by the attachment of many wires, and householders long ago lost patience with the never-ending visits of linemen and trouble hunters. This has led to the formation of an organization of twenty-five electrical companies, exclusive of the Western Union, who propose to remove the obnoxious wires and poles and replace them with an

underground system by which every house

communication without delay, at moderate

cost, and with infrequent disturbance of the

may be supplied with every form of electrical

street pavement.

The General Committee consists of Gov. Cleveland, Mayor Edson, Henry L. Bailey, electrician of the Time Telegraph Company; Altrician of the Time Telegraph Company; Albert L. Chandler, President of the Fuller Electrical Company; William A. Childs, manager of the Law Telegraph Company; Henry Cummins, Vice-President of the Postal Telegraph Company; Leonard E. Curtis, Secretary of the United States Electrical Lighting Company; Joseph P. Davis, Vice-President of the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company; Sherburne B. Eaton, President of the Cinson Electric Lighting Company; Charles R. Flint of the Weston Electric Light Company; Rowland R. Hazard, President of the Gramme Electrical Company; Edwin Holmes, President of the Burgiar Alarm Telegraph Company; C. B. Hotchkiss, Vice-President of the Mutual District Telegraph Company; William M. Ivins, President of the Jablochkoff Electrical Lighting Company; Prederic H. May, General Manager of the American Rapid Telegraph Company; Thomas J. Montgomery of the Brush Electrical Company; Henry Morton of the Electrical Accumulator Company; Garret S. Mott, General Superintendent of the Bankers' and Merchants' Telegraph Company; Garret S. Mott, General Superintendent of the Bankers' and Merchants' Telegraph Company; Henry W. Pope, Vice-President of the Manhattan District Telegraph Company; Charles W. Price, Manager of the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company; Augustus C. Richards, Treasurer of the Automatic Signal Telegraph, and Elliu Thompson, Electric Company.

This committee is divided into various subcommittees for the promotion of the cud Sought, Prof. Henry Morton is Chairman of the Committee on Electrical and Mechanical Devices, which has had under consideration about 400 patented devices of more or less value and utility which deal with insulation, induction, mechanical arrangements for extension and contraction, the support of conductors in the conduits, the discharge and conduction of surplus electricity, and so on. It will be the duty of the committee to ascertain which of these devices will be necessary to accomplish the object sought, and much work has already been done in that direct bert L. Chandler, President of the Fuller Electrical Company; William A. Childs, manager

all electrical companies to conform to that plan; and it is intended to make the plan so obviously the best that not even the powerful influence of the Western Union Telegraph Company can prevent the enactment of such a law.

In furtherance of the plan the committee has already distributed circulars concerning the subject to electricians and scientific men, in this country and abroad, with the object of concentrating the inventive genius of the world upon the problem. The following are the principal suzgestions which have been made as to the difficulties which remain to be surmounted before the problem of underground wires can be solved:

It is required that the conductors or wires of the telephone system, of the several different systems of telegraphic communication, and of the several systems of are and incandescent electric lighting (systems greatly varying in electro-motive force used and in character and strength of current) be laid in a single conduit, or way, and—what is absolutely essential—in a manner so as to be inductively independent of each other and free from retardation.

The conduit or electric way must be of large capacity—say from 2,000 to 5,000 wires—and of a practicable formand size in cross-saction. It naked wires are employed, molsture must be oxcluded from them and from all connections. If insulated wires are used, the character of the insulation will determine the necessity of exclusion of moisture. The details of construction must be such as to permit, without removal of the pavenent, immediate connection, or repeated changes with every house or building for all kinds of electrical service, access for repairs and testing, and the laying of additional wires and their removal.

# The Elm Leaf Beetle.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. Your article on the elm tree bug is valuable. But it will be much more complete if you will tell us at what time of year to

If the movements of insects were as uniform and regular as those of the planets, or the ebb and flow of the tides, we could readily name the day in each year when the application of insecticide would be most effectual; but, unfortunately, they are not regular at all; hence the necessity of using your eyes to determine just when the grubs of the elm leaf beetle are hidden under the grass and rubbish at the base of the trees. Then, again, the right time to make applications in Washington would probably be a week to ten days too early for York, and there would be a still greater difference for localities further North. It is to be regretted that there are so many people in this world who, "having eyes, see not," or at least prefer to have some one else do the looking up and destroying of enemies while they at a distanco enjoy the contest and the victory.

# The Fiorida Ship Caual.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In this morning's Sex is printed a notice of a meeting of the in-corporators of the Fiorida Ship Canal Company. The papers seem to treat this project seriously, and it is about time to let the public know that the scheme is wild and utterly impracticable.

First-It would cost five times as much money as any estimate made by the engineers, or about \$250,000,000.

Becond—It would require more time to go through the causi than to keep the open sea. Third-The insurance would be higher by one half of 1

per cent., the making of two ports adding to the risk.

Fourth—It would be quarantined half of the time.

Fifth—No shipmaster would be foolish enough to patrouize the canal if it was open.

conize the canal if it was open.

These ideas may seem original and absurd, but any soom original and absurd, but any soom original and absurd, but any soon of the consult of the canal who desires to satisfy blusself can consult These ideas may seem original and absurd, but any honest man who desires to satisfy himself can consult any shipmaster or underwriter agency in the city of New York or elsewhere, and he will find that I am right, and that my conclusions have been formed after a thorough investigation of the subject.

It would not materially shorten the distance for any vessels except those plying from our Onit ports coastwise. All foreign vessels would prefer Cape Forded or the Windward passage.

The dampers of the Fiorida fleefs are fearfully overestimated on account of the vast number of vessels intensionally run on the reads by dishouset Cape in the Mindward passage.

The dampers of the Fiorida fleefs are fearfully overestimated on account of the vast number of vessels intensionally run on the reads by dishouset Cape in the Mindward of the foreign and a "divy" of the salvage. That is a thing of the proposed canal is much greater than in the most treacherous piece of water out of coasts.

Yoreign vessels would have to enter add out coasts.

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Yoreign vessels would have to enter add on the canal can be an entered out through, port dues plintage, hospital dues tournage out through through the chance of marginine, and have all dufficult of the chance of marginine, and have all dufficult to stand over the crew with handspikes to keep them from descriting. While it would be latt 300 miles further to go around, it would take several days longer to go through the canal, including lying outside for weather to come in, and all delays includen to making two ports. There is a wast difference letween canals across the granulation of Panina and Suez, where intox includes of sa

### An International Episode. From the Washington Star

From the Washington Star.

Last evening the neat little Grace Episcopal church, South Washington, was filled to everflowing to witness the wedding of Mr. Peter McCalmon and Miss Laste A. Gabriel. The groom lives in the province of Mariel and the state of the fille has a married sister living. Through the sister the groom about four years ago, heard of Gabriel, and a correspondence was commenced during which, notwithstanding they had never seen east of the filled had proven seen east of the winds toward each other became more than simply friendly. The hearts of the writers glowed with love. Portraits were exchanged, and minut descriptions were given of each other. The result was that love, Portrait were exchanged to be married on contains ago they became engaged to be married on contains ago they became engaged to be married on contains ago they became sugged to be married on contains ago they became sugged to be married on contains ago they became sugged to be married on contains ago they became of change of feeling after personal direview. The young lady in the mean thus made pure attents of the month arrived here. Being desirons first of the month arrived here. Being desirons first of the month arrived here. Being desirons fresh of the indy lies wrote a note to her, which also seeing the lady lie wrote a note to her, which also seeing the seeing of the mails, were more firmly riveted at this meeting. The young lady's friends were highly pleased with the gentleman free family riveted at this meeting. The young lady's friends were highly pleased with the gentleman meeting to be a seen to be a seen of the wealthing, which took place last evening.

## SUNBEAMS.

-Near Harrington, Del., a locomotive and three cars passed over a child as it lay sleeping between the rails. The child was but slightly hurt. -In Kingston, Ontario, one of the newspaers advocates a reduction of the police force, for the

eason, among others, that the Salvation Army has left the policemen little to do. -A boy who was tried recently in Ken-

tucky on the charge of carrying a concealed weapon was acquitted upon the ground that he was too small to conceal a weapon so large. -The man who produced some little com-

motion in Washington recently by waking up the eer-vants at the British Legation and demanding aid, proves

to be an insune frishman of the name of Looney.

—The strength of man's tendency to sleep. in church was illustrated recently in Lewiston, Me., where a burgiar was found in sound slumber in a pew

-Fifteen car loads of immigrants arrived western British possessions. The others will take up and in the Western States.

-A St. Louis butcher has begun a libel suit against a neighbor, who, he charges, declared in the presence of many customers that the butcher sold hog's liver for calf's liver. He claims that his business has been damaged to the extent of \$2.500.

-Bronson Howard, the dramatist, who is living on royalties from his plays in England, is the possessor of a double tricycle on which he and his wife, and whatever supplies they feel like carrying, make twenty-mile and thirty-mile trips about the country.

On Aug. 4 a man residing in Gray, Ia.,

had his feet frozen. He was working barefooted in a field about a mile from his house, when a heavy hall storm came up, covering the ground with hallstones. Before he could walk to the house the soles of his feet were baily frozen.

—There was a competitive exhibition of

freworks at Nantasket Beach, near Boston, a few evenings ago. One of the pieces represented a hive with a swarm of bees buzzing around it, and another "a lifelike race between two flery bicycles." A pyrotechnic sunflower was loudly applauded by the Boston visitors,
-In Fairfield, Maine, is a manufactory of ready made buildings, which is said to be the largest in the world. It turns out dwellings in many sizes and shapes, as boots and shoes are turned out in other parts of New England. The capabilities of the factory range from a shanty to a \$50,000 hotel, with every room front-

-The great orator Castelar has for the ime retired from public life, but in activity in the Spanish Congress are two other famous orators, Senors Canalaies and Martes, the latter quite a young man who is what is called an Alfonsist Republican, and occu-ples about the same position in Spanish that Sir Charles Dike does in English affairs. -Joel Stoddard, an aged farmer of Tama

county, Iowa, was attacked by bumble bees while he was mowing along the side of a ditch. In attempting to es-cape from them he fell on his scythe, nearly severing one of his legs, and rolled into the ditch. He lay there helpless for nearly two hours, the bees keeping up their attack on him. It is doubtful whether he will recover -A stampede of Texan steers in the streets of New Orleans a few days ago made lively work for the police. Several men, two mules, and two horses were badly gored. The number of steers was estimated at

about twanty, but, an account ways, they acattered over the city so quickly and doubled on their tracks so often that there seemed to be hundreds of the raging creatures at large. -A testimonial to the value of advertising is implied in the petition which the retail merchants of Broadway, in St. Louis, will present to the City Council Fifth street-be restored, for the reason, principally, that the storekeepers have extensively advertised th business, and if the new name is allowed to remain the

-It is said that the first trial of Frank James for any offence—the trial now in progress—hegan on the twentieth anniversary of the Lawrence massacre, in which Jessa and Frank James did their first blood work, and in which nearly all the men who formed the original Jesse James gang were concerned. The raid was made by Quantrell's band of guerrillas. The town was sacked and many residents were killed.

-Sandy Simms, colored, died in Washlogton last week. It is said that he was born a stave in 1777, and bought his freedom before the war. For sev-eral years he had been a bootblack near the corner of Ninth street and Pennsylvania avenue. He was a mem-ber of the Ebenezer Church for more than sixty years. At his funeral, after speaking of the deceased man's long life, the proacher asked, "Who in this congregation has lived 106 years!" "I have," said one of the sisters, risug. She was Elizabeth Coates of East Washington.

Her friends say that she is in her 100th year.

—It is said that where a dollar's worth of goods pass the Custom Houses on the Niagara River, \$1,000 worth are smuggled, either one way or the other. From Canada are smuggled butter, spirituous liquers, and siks: in return for which the Americans smuggle into Canada cheap jewelry, kerosene, and innumerable pro-ducts of Yankse ingenuity cheaper here than there. The smuggling is done at night in whoats. It is said that it would require at least 5 night watchmen on the Niagara River to prevent this traffic. Next to the Niagara as a field for smugglers comes the Detroit River.

-It is claimed that a vault to be con--It is claimed that a vertex of the structed for a safe deposit company in Cincinnati will be the largest burglar-proof vault in the United States. It is to be 47 feet Sinches long, 21 feet 1 inch wide, and 8 feet in height, medic measurement. In addition to the other medical will be a time leak compacted with two —and, by means of an ingenious contrivance, if both movements should step, the time lock would then present no obstacle to opening the vault after proporty setting the other locks. It is claimed that this does away

with the chief objection to time locks -To build a ship so that in case of accident to the bow the stern half can be instantaneously separated from it, and can continue the voyage securely and easily on its own secount, is the latest contribution to the list of safeguards against the dangers of the sea. The idea is that of a German inventor, and is set forth with some detail in the Hamburg Courier, which sees no reason why it should not be entirely feasible. It would require many departures from the present mode of ouilding essels, as well as from their internal arrange ment and equipment; but the inventor asserts that, as a whole, a vessel so constructed could be fully as seaworthy and swift as any built on the present plan, and

would be twice as secure against disaster -A stranger asked the Liverpool agents of —A strainger asked the Liverpool agents of one of the transatlantic steamship lines to accept a \$1,000 United States bond as security for his passage money to New York. He said that he would assign the bond to the steamship company, stipulating that the amount in excess of what his passage cost should be paid to him in this city, where the bond could be cashed. The company assented to this arrangement. When the bond which was of an issue steady, edited in nd, which was of an issue already called in, was re ceived at the Treasury Department, the disco made that a paper had been filed there setting forth that the bond had been stolen, and asking the Governmens not to redeem it. Investigation showed that the many who had presented this paper was rightfully the owner of the bond, and he received his \$1,000. The ingentous

swindler has not been arrested. -- Figures showing the expense of maintaining cats in the public departments in England, as compared with that of other countries, have been obcompared with that of other countries, have been ou-tained by an aconomic M. P. It is found that, whereas the maintenance of grimalkina and tabbies employed in the public service varies from a halfpenny farthing per iem for each puss in the Home Office to three pence in the Local Government Board. Better organized systems elsewhere decree a uniform scale of allowance for this section of the official staff. In the French Government offices, for instance, the cat that expected more than seven centimes per day would be diamissed the service, while the scale in Berlin is a shade lower being five while the scale in Borlin is a shade lower, being no-pfenning. Austria is more generous to the cat in office, which costs his country iweirs pfenning every day he mows. No returns had been received from Washing on and St. Petersburg. In Ireland the cat had to depend on what he could pick up from the gratitude of the

-For several years an electric company has supplied standard time to jewellers and others in Chicago. The company got its time from the Dearborn Observatory, connected with the Chicago University, paying \$25 a month therefor, and retailing that a profit to customers. Recently the company refused anger to purchase its time of the Dearborn Observatory, aloging that it was inaccurate. An officer of the company tells a reporter that the customers complained frequently that the time furnished was inaccurate, and upon obtaining Washington time for the purpose of settling the natter it usually appeared that there was reason for the com-plaints. The customers requested that the time he ob-tained from the Allegheny Observatory in Pennsy varia, tained from the Alleghery Observatory in Penns which was credited with giving considerable attention to the work of furnishing standard time, and the change was made. The officer says that the Allgabers theory actory makes no charge for its services, and the majority and pense to the company is the cost of transmitting and despatch each day from Pittsburgh. The authorities of the Dearborn Observatory claim that the time furnised by them was as nearly accurate as could have been

reasonably expected. IN MEMORIAM.

Why do you weep? Why rend the air with cries? All men must die; and whether new or then, Or when they may, what matter? Han but dies. And, dying, lives, and knows not death again

If death is life sternal, purified
And purged from pain, cease then your caused as plainf
He found life's greatest glory when he died;

You lose his presence, but Heaven has gained a sain!